

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 29.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 31, 1871.

NO. 19.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square of eight lines or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

DR. J. LANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he continues himself by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, best, and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—1y

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher.

Office, next to Smith's store, residence Kreggy's Hotel.
EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa.
June 3, 1870.—1y

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.
Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa.

Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence.
February 25, 1870.—1y

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law,

Office in second story of new building, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, Main St. Stroudsburg, Pa.
January 13, 1870.—1y

S. HOLMES, JR.,
Attorney at Law,

Office, on Main Street, 5 doors above the Stroudsburg House, and opposite Ruster's clothing store.
Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity.
May 6, 1869.—1y

KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.

The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular Hotel Property, would respectfully inform the travelling public that he has refurnished and fitted up the Hotel in the best style. A handsome Bar, with choice liquors and Segars, polite attendants and moderate charges.
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.
Sep. 29, 1870.—1y

PLASTER!

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PA-LING, and POSTS, cheap.

FLOUR and FEED constantly on hand. Will exchange Lumber and Plaster for Grain or pay the highest market price.
BLACKSMITH SHOP just opened by C. Stone, an experienced workman.
Public trade solicited.
N. S. WYCKOFF,
Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

A. ROCKAFELLOW,
DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Fur-nishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.
(Near the Depot.)

The public are invited to call and examine goods. Prices moderate.
May 6, 1869.—1y

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of Burt & Herzog, for the purpose of carrying on the Brewing business, at East Stroudsburg, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that they will be able, all times, to furnish to order, a pure article of

ALE

at short notice. Their stock of material being the best the City affords, none but the purest and best malt liquors will be permitted to leave their establishment. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

JOHN BURT,
JACOB F. HERZOG.
East Stroudsburg, Pa. Dec. 1, 1870.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wil-liamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-pounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.
Medicines Fresh and Pure.
Nor. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty is the only Undertaker in Stroudsburg who understands his business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact. [Sept. 16, '67

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS that when any one comes to Strouds-burg to buy Furniture, they always in-quire for McCarty's Furniture Store? [Sept. 26

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.
BLANK MORTGAGE
For sale at this Office.

MONROE COUNTY

BANK!

STROUDSBURG, PA.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1871,

THIS BANK

will commence paying Interest on

DAILY DEPOSITS,

at the rate of

Four Per Cent

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Accounts rendered, and interest credited monthly.

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST PAID

on permanent deposits, as heretofore.

Checks on all parts of the Country

COLLECTED

Free of Cost for Depositors.

DRAFTS

FOR SALE ON

England and Ireland.

All deposits in this Bank are secured by Bond, with security to Thos. M. McIlhenny, Trustee, in trust for Depositors, which bond is recorded in the proper office.

THOS. A. BELL,
Cashier.

March 16, 1871.—1y.

P. S. WILLIAMS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,

MAIN-ST., STROUDSBURG, PA.

Located in corner building, third door below the Jeffersonian office. Room handsomely fitted up, and heavily stocked with the finest assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Jewelers No-tions, &c.,

ever offered in this section of country.

A full assortment of Spectacles, of the best quality, and suited to all ages, always on sale.

Silver-ware, and Silver Plated ware, always on hand at manufacturers prices.

Repairing neatly executed, and charges extremely moderate. Calls from the public respectfully solicited.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles.
November 5th, 1868.—1y.

NEW STORE

—AND—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES!

DARIUS DREHER, begs leave to announce to his friends and to the public generally, that he has just received a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Trimmings, AND MILLINERY GOODS

consisting, in part of the following desirable articles, viz.:

Caticoes, Lawns, French Chintzes, Children's Dress Goods, Worked Edgings, Parasols, Zepfers, Shetland Woals, Shetland Wool Shawls, Delaines, Muslins, White Dress Goods, Insertings, Lady's and Children's Sacks, Flannel and Cloth, Lady's, Misses and Men's Hoes, Gloves and Collars, Mourning Goods, Shroudings, &c., &c.,

Goods shown with pleasure. "Quicks sales and small profits" at the old and well known Millinery Stand of F. A. DREHER. The Millinery business will be carried on as usual by Mrs. DREHER.

Patronage respectfully solicited.
DARIUS DREHER.
April 26, 1866.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HOME MADE CHAIRS

Always on hand at

SAMUEL S. LEE'S
New Cabinet Shop,
Franklin Street Stroudsburg, Penn'a
In rear of Stroudsburg Bank.
April 6, '71.—1y.

DON'T FORGET that when you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Strouds-burg, Pa., is the place to get it. [Sept. 26

Two Decades—Showing the Difference in the Condition of the State for Ten Years under Democratic Rule, and Ten Years under Republican Management.

The Democrats had an almost unbroken rule in Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1860, and the Republicans have been in power most of the time from 1860 to 1871.—The record made by these parties, within those periods, in the management of the finances of the State, is a fair test by which to try them.

The State debt on the 1st of December, 1850, and on the same date of the ten years following, is given in the following table, compiled from the annual reports of the Auditor General:

State debt Dec. 1, 1850	\$40,775,485 42
" " 1851	40,114,236 39
" " 1852	41,524,875 37
" " 1853	40,566,279 54
" " 1854	40,613,160 07
" " 1855	40,196,994 22
" " 1856	40,117,835 25
" " 1857	39,881,738 22
" " 1858	39,488,243 67
" " 1859	38,638,961 07
" " 1860	37,969,847 50

It will be seen from this table that the State debt remained above forty millions—some years increasing and in others decreasing slowly—until 1856, when the Democratic ascendancy began to be shaken. The public works were sold in 1857, in 1858 the Republicans carried the House and Senate, and in 1860 they elected the Governor and a majority in both houses.

During these ten years the ruling party had the benefit of the revenue from the State tax on real and personal estate, and the tax on tonnage on the Pennsylvania railroad. The revenue from these two sources, during the decade referred to, was as follows:

Tonnage Tax.	State Tax.
1851 \$9,514 71	\$1,372,170 37
1852 21,270 66	1,359,636 20
1853 67,227 22	1,381,550 59
1854 118,205 11	1,510,403 39
1855 161,125 25	1,721,114 79
1856 250,947 24	1,682,035 21
1857 204,561 11	1,554,667 34
1858 224,535 62	1,610,229 19
1859 47,582 68	1,388,502 18
1860 31,425 15	1,444,674 93

Total revenue from these sources in the years \$16,161,881 94

And yet, with all this revenue, and \$300,000 additional paid in three installments, 1858, 1859 and 1860, by Pennsylvania railroad in redemption of its bonds, given in purchase of the public works, the public debt remained almost unchanged for six years, and was finally reduced in the following four years, but a trifle, as these figures show:

State debt December 1, 1850	\$40,775,485 42
State debt December 1, 1860	37,969,847 50

Total reduction in ten years \$2,805,637 92

Or an average of about \$280,000 a year.

Shortly after the Republicans came fully into possession of the State government in 1861, they were confronted with the necessity of arming the troops of the State called out to suppress the rebellion and to put the State into a condition of defense. Hence the negotiations of the war loan of 1861. They therefore commenced their decade with a debt of over forty millions, as follows:

State debt December 1, 1860	\$37,969,847 50
War loan of 1861	3,500,000 00
Total	\$41,469,847 50

The tonnage tax was repealed in 1861, and subsequently, in February, 1863, the three mill tax on real estate was repealed, so that these large sources of revenue enjoyed by the Democrats were cut off from their successors, the annual payment into the Sinking Fund by the Pennsylvania railroad being increased, by the repeal of the tonnage tax, from \$100,000 to \$400,000 annually.

With the tonnage tax repealed since 1861, and the three mill tax abolished since 1865, the Republican administration of the State has still managed to reduce the public debt more than one-fourth. A statement published, officially, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shows the public debt, July 1, 1871, to be as follows:

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing coin interest	\$4,507,300 00
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency	24,782,445 30
Debt on which interest has been stopped	155,976 36
Debt bearing no interest	100,866 05

Total debt, July 1, 1871 \$29,546,587 71

We can thus fairly compare the result to the two decades:

State debt, Dec. 1, 1850	\$40,775,485 42
" " 1860	37,969,847 50
Reduction in ten years under the Democrats	\$ 2,805,637 92
State debt Dec. 1, 1860	\$37,969,847 50
War debt since added	3,500,000 00

	\$41,469,847 50
Debt July 1, 1871,	\$29,546,587 71
Reduction in ten years under the Republicans	\$11,923,259 79

Difference in favor of the Republicans \$ 9,117,621 87

Annual average reduction under Democratic rule 280,563.79

Annual average reduction under Republican rule 1,192,325.97

Annual difference to the people of the State 911,762.18

And this, be it remembered, has been accomplished with not merely a reduction of taxation, but under a total repeal of all direct taxation upon the property of the people.

We commend these figures to the careful attention of the voters of the State.

Divorced in the Desert.

One of the pioneers in California emigration, who went across the Plains in '49, tells this story, that began on the journey and has just ended in San Francisco:

While the train on which the narrator, now in Nevada, was a member, was encamped at a point on the Humboldt, where the Lassen trail intersects the Carson track of travel, he visited the tent of a family consisting of an elderly couple and one child, a daughter of fourteen or fifteen. The old lady was sitting on a pile of blankets under the canvas, encouraging a most determined attack of the "sulks," while the masculine head of affairs had planted himself on the wooden tongue, and was sucking his pipe as though he expected to remain there forever.

A single glance developed the difficulty in that little train of one wagon and three persons, and that it had attained a point of quiet desperation beyond the reach of peaceful adjustment. Three days before they had pitched their tent at the forks of the road. As they could not agree upon the route by which to enter California, there they had remained. The husband had expressed a preference for the Carson road, and the wife for the Lassen, and neither would yield. The wife declared she would remain all winter; the husband said he would be pleased to prolong the sojourn through the summer following.

On the morning of the fourth day the wife broke a sudden silence by proposing a division of the property, which consisted of two yoke of oxen, one wagon, camp furniture, a small quantity of provisions, and twelve dollars in silver. The proposition was accepted, and forthwith the "plunder" was divided, leaving the wagon to the old man, and the daughter to the mother. The latter exchanged with a neighboring train the cattle belonging to her for a pony and pack-saddle, and, piling her daughter and her portion of the divided spoils upon the animal, she resolutely started across the desert by the Lassen trail, while the old man silently yoked his cattle and took the other route.

Of course both parties reached California in safety. We say "of course," for it is scarcely possible that any obstacle, death included, could have interfered with stubbornness so sublime. Arriving in Sacramento with her daughter, the old lady readily found employment—for women were less plentiful then than now—and subsequently opened a boarding house and in a few years she amassed a handsome fortune. Two years ago she went to San Francisco, and the daughter, whose education had not been neglected, was married to one of the most substantial citizens.

And what has become of the old man? The wife has not seen nor heard of him since they parted on the Humboldt.—They had lived happily together for years, and she sometimes reproached herself for the willfulness that separated them after so long a pilgrimage together. But he was not dead. We cannot trace his course in California, however. All we know of him is that fortune had not smiled upon him, and that for years he had toiled without hope. Finally, feeling unable longer to wield the pick and shovel, he visited San Francisco in hope of obtaining employment better adapted to his wasted strength.

For three months he remained idle after arriving there, and then, for want of occupation, became the humble retailer of peanuts and oranges, with his entire traffic upon his arm. This was six months ago. A few weeks since, in passing the open door of a cottage in the southern part of the city, he observed a lady in the hall, and stopped to offer his merchandise. As he stepped upon the threshold the lady approached, and the old man raised his eyes and dropped his basket: and no wonder, either, for she was his wife—his "old woman!" She recognized him, and, throwing up her arms in amazement, exclaimed: "Great God! John, is that you?" "All that is left of me," replied the old man.

With extended arms they approached. Suddenly the old lady's countenance changed, and she stepped back. "John," said she, with a look that might have been construed into earnestness, "how did you find the Carson road?" "Miserable, Sakey, miserable!" replied the old man; "full of sand and alkali." "Then I was right, John?" she continued, inquiringly. "You were, Sakey." "That's enough!" said she, throwing her arms around the old man's neck—"that's enough, John!" And the old couple, strangely sundered, were re-united.

The woman question—is he married?

Where and What is Corea.

Corea is a vast peninsula northeast of China, from which it is separated by the Yellow Sea. The population is estimated at 10,000,000. The country is divided into eight provinces, and contains some 360 cities and towns. The government is a despotism, and all the lands are held from the sovereign, who claims one tenth of the agricultural produce as an annual tribute. The area of the peninsula is 79,114 miles, exclusive of the numerous islands which surround its southern shores. It is a land of mountains, many on the seaboard reaching an elevation of from 1,000 to 8,000 feet. The chief river is the Ya-lu-kiang, which partly forms the boundary, but which is admitted by all to belong to Corea. It is called the Aye-kiang by the Chinese. The navigation of the eastern branch of this stream is interdicted by the Coreans, and Chinese men found attempting to use it are put to death. Sand banks are numerous on this river, and there is a sand bar at each of its mouths. But the Chinese declare that navigation is comparatively easy, and that large steamers could enter the eastern branch. The western coast is dangerous, owing partly to the strong tides among the islands and rocks. On the eastern coast, however, there is deep water, and several excellent harbors, of which Choson, on the south, and Broughton, on the north, are best known.

The climate is magnificent, for Corea possesses not only all the advantages of hill and dale, and river and sea, but lying in the very mouth of the great Chinese channel, it receives the full force of the southeast monsoon, with all of its fertilizing and genial influences. As a consequence, many of its productions reach a maturity and perfection far surpassing those of North China. The winter is much less severe, and the summer is far more enjoyable than on the mainland. The people clearly belong to the same stock as the Mongols, Manchus, Japanese and Chinese. They are brave, and are true friends, but dangerous foes. Looked at from a commercial point of view, the Coreans are undoubtedly possessed of considerable ingenuity, as evinced in their garments and manufactures. The cotton produced in Corea is far superior to that in any part of China; it is long in the staple and fine in quality, just like the best kinds of Carolina cotton.

The Coreans are very fond of foreign cotton-cloth, and buy it largely from the Chinese at the gates. They also smuggle considerable quantities of it every year on the coast. The country steams with mineral wealth, and has vast undeveloped resources of all kinds. The people possess capacities of no mean description; they are intelligent, acute and ingenious. China injures the trade of the peninsula by pernicious regulations. There are only three places where trade with the Chinese is allowed, and at these only for brief periods, at stated intervals. These trading places are called "gates," the first of which is on the south of Faug-Wang-Chung, the second near Hun-Chun, and the third is now hardly anything else than a military station.—Shanghai Courier.

A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never sendest thou an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou should'st not step at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeves and leaeth thee.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, or knock down type, or the boys will love thee like they do shade trees—when thou leavest.

Thou should'st never read the copy on the printer's case, or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire thou of the editor for the news for behind, it is his business at the appointed time, to give it the without asking.

It is not right that thou should'st ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requireth him to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open and concerneth thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately. Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thine.

A clergyman relates that early in his ministry he and another brother were conducting a meeting in which there was much religious interest. An old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the service. Brother II—said to brother W—"Go and stop that old man's noise." The shouting man at once became quiet. Brother II—asked brother W—what he said to the old man to make him so quiet. Brother W—replied, "I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions."

If you wish to know how many friends you have, get into office; if you wish to know how many friends you haven't, get into trouble.

Back door belles—Pretty servant maids.

AGRICULTURAL.

Alternate Mowing and Grazing.

I allude more particularly to land lying in grass for many years, where a variety exists. A piece of the best hay I have seen for many years, cut and being cut last week, suggested my mentioning this subject again. Mr. Whimpy says that he mowed it the year before last, having done so some preceding years too, and mowed it, as he does all his land, with good stable dung brought from Baltimore, as well as what he makes at home; but the grass, chiefly timothy and orchard grass, was becoming thin in the bottom, and last year (Spring of 1870) it looked rather unpromising for hay, so he rented it to a dairyman for the summer, and it was well grazed, Mr. W. thinking to plow up and seed down again. However, there has been such an extraordinary mass of white clover and bottom grass of other descriptions that it is a prodigiously heavy crop, and the quality the very best, taking two and three days turning to cure, being so young, thick and full of sap; in short it is like much of the best English upland hay, and like that, leaves the ground looking, after the grass is cut, as if the roots were killed, the short stems being yellow; but there is already a densely thick aftermath two inches high on the parts first cut. The owner has rented more this season for grazing, and will continue to do so, and it is probable that he will harvest every year nearly as much hay, and of much better quality, from half the land, besides using six times the afterfeed, as mowing so much earlier as he is obliged to do lest the white clover and orchard grass should ripen, the quantity to graze is in fact much more than is mowed by those who mow year after year when their grass is ripe. Here are two fallacies exposed which are very serious to the country—that grazing injures an old mowing, and that mowing early and eating the after grass does so too.

I mentioned some years since the particulars of a piece of land on the side of the bottom part of one of the New Hampshire mountains, which, having been closely grazed down for two successive summers with sheep, was supposed to be ruined, and being unexpectedly brought to the hammer through the owner's death, made several dollars per acre less than had previously been paid for it, and afterwards proved to be the thickest set grass in the neighborhood, and continued benefited by close grazing. I saw an instance given where a mowing had been grazed because it was not worth mowing longer, the intention being to plow up and plant corn; the result in this case was similar—complete renovation and the springing into existence of a new set of bottom grass which made it better than it had ever been before.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Ashes as Cattle Feed.

The Main Farmer says: One of our substantial subscribers in a recent conversation, gave his experience in training neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone; but his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good results whatever. Last spring he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He says this morbid appetite was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the land was new and ash from the burning of the woods and land clearings. He has another proof of the value of ashes for stock from this incident. He had a large tub full of leached ashes which remained in it some time. It was afterwards used as a watering tub; and when the cattle drank from it they would lick and gnaw the sides and bottom of the tub, actually biting out pieces and eating them. Latterly, he gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.

Damp Cellars.

Care should be taken lest the emanations from damp and foul cellars do not counteract the benign influences of pure air and sunlight in our houses. Inattention to the purification of this portion of our dwellings has often proved a source of disease, and in many instances so-called mysterious death. Every housekeeper or head of the family ought to make a periodical visit to every cellar, dustbin, outhouse, &c., and see that they are perfectly clean and free from kitchen rubbish.

"What profession does your brother follow now, Julius?" "Why, Sam, he an lurnin' to be a vocelist in New York." "Where is he studying, Julius?" "In do 'cad'my at Sing Sing."

A gentleman